

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1835.

No. 779.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Alabama, will sell the valuable TRACT OF LAND on which his mother now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Orange county, N. C. two miles northwest of Hillsborough, on the main road leading to Milton and Danville. About half of the above tract is wood land, well watered. The improvements are a single story dwelling house with four rooms, and all out houses necessary for the convenience and accommodation of a large family. There is also an excellent orchard of good fruit, and a fine meadow on the above tract. The situation is handsome, high, and healthy. All persons wishing to purchase are desired to call and view the premises.

WILLIAM C. PALMER.

July 17.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.

July 16.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, in Wake county, from the stable or lot of Benjamin Rogers, esq. on the night of the 3d inst. a GRAY MARE, 11 or 12 years old, in tolerable good order, dark mane and neck tailed. She is blind in the left eye, and close built. She is supposed to have been stolen, or taken out said stable. Any information will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward will be given for the mare if delivered to me five miles east of Hillsborough, or so secured that I may get her again. A liberal reward will be also given for the apprehension of the thief, if stolen.

JAMES STRAYHORN.

July 16.

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

If not sooner disposed of, the above property will be offered at public sale, before the court-house door, on Tuesday of next August Court. Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, esq. decd. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA.

JOHN LEATHERS, } Ex'rs.

June 3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER, decd. hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.

June 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 28th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper, decd. on a credit of twelve months,

Six likely Negroes,

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat, Oats, Rice, Hay, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many articles not mentioned.

Bond and approved security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.

June 5.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from harboring, trading with or trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

May 27.

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. Elizabeth Patton, Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$5 00 67-3m

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Turner & Philips vs. Charles Philips. Original Attachment.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price Adv. \$4 00 73-3m

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 73-

TINNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of harness; also a plain SULKY with harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21. 71-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the May Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange County, as executors to the last will and testament of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ANDERSON ARMSTRONG, } Ex'rs.

THOMAS L. ARMSTRONG, }

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—the rearing of Silk Worms—the production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary Hartford, Conn. to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK, Adm'r.

June 3. 73-3wp

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Five Dollars Reward!

AN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of STANFORD HITHCOCK, nineteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet, eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.

Orange county, May 27. 72-3wp



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNN

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All which will be sold unusually low for cash.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 63-

NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for \$12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance;—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay \$5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is \$9 00, on the payment of \$7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$8 00, on the payment of \$6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE, 207 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Either of these works can be seen at this Office.

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

Amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina,

Adopted by a Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 4th of June, 1835.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of North Carolina, by an act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "an act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North Carolina that there should be a Convention of delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the constitution of said state; and did further direct that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments: And whereas a majority of the freemen of North Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed, and the governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people of North Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.

§ 1. The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the treasury of the state, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: Provided, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

§ 2. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

§ 3. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

§ 4. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire federal

population aforesaid, by the number of representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Section 2.

§ 1. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts hereinafter named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Nash; the 11th district, Wake; the 12th district, Franklin; the 13th district, Johnston; the 14th district, Warren; the 15th district, Edgecombe; the 16th district, Wayne; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; the 18th district, Pitt; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones; the 21st district, Craven; the 22d district, Chatham; the 23d district, Granville; the 24th district, Person; the 25th district, Cumberland; the 26th district, Sampson; the 27th district, New Hanover; the 28th district, Duplin; the 29th district, Onslow; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond; the 32d district, Anson; the 33d district, Cabarrus; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery; the 35th district, Caswell; the 36th district, Rockingham; the 37th district, Orange; the 38th district, Randolph; the 39th district, Guilford; the 40th district, Stokes; the 41st district, Rowan; the 42d district, Davidson; the 43d district, Surry; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy; the 46th district, Lincoln; the 47th district, Iredell; the 48th, Rutherford; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg; each district, to be entitled to one Senator.

Section 3.

§ 1. Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continued to possess in the district which he represents not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

§ 2. All free men of the age of twenty years, (except as is herein after declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the state twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

§ 3. No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the 4th generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

Section 4.

§ 1. In the election of all officers whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the constitution, the vote shall be viva voce.

§ 2. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing militia officers.

§ 3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating dis

force and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

§ 4. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

§ 5. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

§ 6. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meetings of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

§ 2. He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

§ 3. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes, shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly.

§ 4. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 5. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1.

§ 1. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except justices of the peace and militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any article of the constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

§ 2. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this state; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

§ 3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

Section 2.

§ 1. Any judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The judge against whom the legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

§ 2. The salaries of the Judges of the supreme court, or of the superior courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 3.

Upon the conviction of any justice of the peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and malpractice in office, the commission of such justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

Section 4.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an attorney general, who shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which solicitors of the state shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of

office of the attorney general to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.

§ 1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

§ 2. No part of the constitution of this state shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If after such publication the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the house of commons throughout the state; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole state, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

Section 2.

The thirty-second section of the constitution shall be amended to read as follows: No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state.

Section 3.

§ 1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the state upon all individuals subject to the same.

§ 2. All free males over the age of twenty one years, and under the age of forty five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax; and no other person shall be subject to such tax, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

Section 4.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other state or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this state, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia or justices of the peace.

Ratified in Convention, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1835.

NATH'L. MACON, President.

EDMUND B. FLEMING, Sec. of the Conv.
JOS. D. WARD, Assistant Secretary.

Our Relations with France.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 1st. 1835.

In consideration of the many important interests connected with the relations between the United States and France, the President has directed the publication of the following documents:

Mr. Livingston to the Duc de Broglie.
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, April 25th, 1835.

His Excellency,
The Duc de Broglie, &c.

Sir—About to return to my own country, I am unwilling to leave this without adding one more effort to the many I have heretofore made to restore to both that mutual good understanding, which their best interests require, and which probable events may interrupt, and perhaps permanently destroy.

From the correspondence, and acts of his Majesty's government, since the message of the President of the United States was known at Paris, it is evident that an idea is entertained of making the fulfilment of the treaty of 1831 dependent on explanations to be given of terms used in the message and of withholding payment of an acknowledged debt until satisfaction be given for a supposed indecorum for demanding it. The bare possibility that this opinion might be entertained and acted upon by his Majesty's government, renders it incumbent on me to state explicitly what I understand to be the sentiments of mine on the subject.

Erroneous impressions arising from the want of a proper attention to the structure of our government, to the duties of its Chief Magistrate, to the principles it has adopted and its strict adherence to them, in similar cases, might raise expectations which could never be realized, and lead to measures destructive to all harmony between the parties. This communication is made in full confidence that it is the wish of his Majesty's government, as it most sincerely is that of the President, to avoid all measures of that description, and it is hoped, therefore, that it will be received in the spirit by which it is dictated—that of conciliation and peace.

The form of our government, and the

functions of the President as a component part of it, have, in their relation to this subject, been sufficiently explained in my previous correspondence, especially in my letters to the Comte de Rigny of the 29th of January last. I have, therefore, little to add to that part of my representation which is drawn from the form of our government, and the duties of the president in administering it. If these are fully understood, the principles of action derived from them cannot be mistaken.

The President, as the chief executive power, must have a free and entirely unfettered communication with the co-ordinate powers of government. As the organ of intercourse with other nations, he is the only source from which a knowledge of our relations with them can be conveyed to the legislative branches. It results from this, that the utmost freedom from all restraint, in the details into which he is obliged to enter, of international concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continually before him the fear of offending the susceptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice. In the performance of this duty he is subject to public opinion, and his own sense of propriety for an indiscreet, to his constituents for a dangerous, and to his constitutional judges for an illegal exercise of the power; but to no other censure, foreign or domestic.

Were any foreign powers permitted to scan the communications of the executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country in continual controversies; for, the right being acknowledged, it would be a duty to exercise it by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they might deem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principle therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of anything that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or any course he may advise them to pursue. This rule is not applicable to the government of the United States alone, but in common with it, to all those in which the constitutional powers are distributed into different branches. No such nation, desirous of avoiding foreign influence or foreign interference in its councils; no such nation, possessing a due sense of its dignity and independence, can long submit to the consequences of other interference. When these are felt, as they soon will be, all must unite in repelling it, and acknowledge that the United States are contending in a cause common to them all, and more important to the liberal governments of Europe than even to themselves, for it is too obvious to escape the slightest attention that the monarchies of Europe, by which they are surrounded, will have all the advantage of this supervision of the domestic councils of their neighbors, without being subject to it themselves. It is true that in the representative governments of Europe; executive communication to legislative bodies, have not the extension that is given to them in the United States, and that they are therefore, less liable to attack on that quarter, but they must not imagine themselves safe. In the opening address, guarded as it commonly is, every proposition made by the ministry, every resolution of either chamber, will offer occasions for the jealous interference of national punctions, for all occupy the same grounds. No intercommunication of the different branches of government will be safe, and even the courts of justice will afford no sanctuary for freedom of decision and of debate, and the susceptibility of foreign powers must be consulted in all the departments of government. Occasions for intervention in the affairs of other countries are but too numerous at present without opening another door to encroachments; and it is no answer to the argument to say that no complaints will be made but for reasonable cause, and that of this, the nation complained of being the judge, no evil can ensue. But this argument concedes the right of examining the communications in question which is denied; allow it, and you will have frivolous as well as grave complaints to answer, and must not only heal the wounds of a just national pride, but apply a remedy to those of a morbid susceptibility. To show that my fear of the progressive nature of the encroachments is not imaginary, I pray leave to call your excellency's attention to the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the President. It is offered for illustration, not complaint. I am instructed to make none. Because the government of France has taken exception to the President's opening message, the Charge d'Affaires of France thinks it his duty to protest against a special communication, and to point out the particular passages in a correspondence of an American minister with his own government, to the publication of which he objects. If the principle I contest is just, the Charge d'Affaires is right; he has done his duty as a vigilant supervisor of the President's correspondence. If the principle is admitted, every diplomatic agent at Washington will do the same, and we shall have twenty censors of the correspondence of the government and of the public press. If the principle is correct, every communication which the President makes, in

relation to our foreign affairs, will be subject to the Congress or to the public. It is the prudence to be previously submitted to these ministers, in order to avoid disputes and troublesome and humiliating explanations. If the principle be submitted to, neither dignity or independence is left to the nation. To submit even to a discreet exercise of such a privilege, would be troublesome and degrading, and the inevitable abuse of it could not be borne. It must therefore, be resisted at the threshold, and its entrance forbidden into the sanctuary of domestic consultations. But, whatever may be the principles of other governments, those of the United States are fixed—the right will never be acknowledged, and any attempt to enforce it, will be repelled by the undivided energy of the nation. I pray your excellency to observe, that my argument does not deny a right to all foreign powers of taking proper exceptions to the governmental acts and language of another. It is to their interference in its consultations, and proceedings, while yet in an inchoate state, that we object. Should the president do an official executive act, affecting a foreign power, or use exceptional language in addressing it through his minister, or through theirs, should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation. In all these, and other similar cases a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in a manner that justice and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation would require.

After stating these principles, let me add that they have not only been theoretically adopted, but that they have been practically asserted. On two former occasions, exceptions of the same nature was taken to the president's message by the government of France, and in neither did they produce any other explanations than that derived from the nature of our government, and this seems on those occasions to have been deemed sufficient; for in both cases the objections were virtually abandoned. One, when Messrs. Marshall, Gerry and Pinckney, were refused to be received; and again, in the negotiation between Prince Polignac and Mr. Rives, in the former case although the message of the president was alleged as the cause of the refusal to receive the ministers, yet, without any such explanation their successors were honorably accredited. In the latter case, the allusion in the message to an apprehended collision, was excepted to; but the reference made by Mr. Rives to the constitutional duties of the President seems to have removed the objection.

Having demonstrated that the United States cannot, in any case, permit their Chief Magistrate to be questioned by any foreign government, in relation to his communications with the co-ordinate branches of his own, and it is scarcely necessary to consider the case of such an explanation being required as the condition on which the fulfilment of a treaty or any pecuniary advantage was to depend. The terms of such a proposition need only be stated to show that it would be not only inadmissible, but rejected as offensive to the nation to which it might be addressed. In this case it would be unnecessary, as well as inadmissible. France has already received by the voluntary act of the President, every explanation which the nicest sense of national honor could desire. That which could not have been given to a demand, that which can never be given on the condition now under discussion, a fortunate succession of circumstances, as I shall proceed to show, has brought about.

Eagerly desirous of restoring the good understanding between the two nations, as soon as a dissatisfaction with the President's message was shown, I suppressed every feeling which the mode of expressing that dissatisfaction was calculated to produce, and without waiting for instructions, I hastened on my own responsibility, to make a communication to your predecessor in office on the subject. In this, under the reserve that the President could not be called on for an explanation, I did in fact give one, that I thought would have removed all injurious impressions. This is the first of the fortunate circumstances to which I have alluded—fortunate in being made before any demand implying a right to require it; fortunate in its containing, without any knowledge of the precise parts of the message which gave offence, answers to all that have since come to my knowledge. I can easily conceive that the communication of which I speak made as I expressly stated without previous authority from my government, might not have had the effect which its matter was intended to produce, but it has since (as I have now the honor to inform your excellency) received from the President his full and unqualified approbation; but it is necessary to add that this was given before he had any intimation of an intention to attach it as a condition to the payment of the indemnity due by the treaty; given not only when he was ignorant of any such intent, but when he was informed by France that she intended to execute the treaty, and saw by the law which was introduced that it was not to be fettered by any such condition. Thus, that is already done, by a voluntary act, which could not have been done when required as a right, still less when made, what will unquestionably in the United States be considered degrading,

condition. At this time, sir, I would have no consideration, enter into the details I then did. If I could now so far forget, what under present circumstances would be due to the dignity of my country, I should be disavowed, and deservedly disavowed, by the President. It is happy, therefore, I repeat, that the good feeling of my country was evinced, in the manner I have stated, at the only time when it could be done with honor; and though present circumstances would forbid my making the communication I then did, they do not prevent my referring to it, for the purpose of showing that it contains, as I have stated it does, everything that ought to have been satisfactory. Actual circumstances enable me to do this now: future events, which I need not explain, may hereafter render it improper; and it may be nugatory, unless accepted as satisfactory before the occurrence of those events. Let it be examined with the care which the importance of giving it a true construction requires.

The objections to the message, as far as I can understand, for they never have been specified, are,

First, that it impeaches the good faith of his Majesty's government.

Secondly, that it contains a menace of enforcing the performance of the treaty by reprisals.

On the first head, were I now discussing the terms of the message itself, it would be easy to show that it contains no such charge. The allegations that the stipulations of a treaty have not been complied with, that engagements made by ministers have not been fulfilled, couched in respectful terms, can never be deemed offensive, even when expressly directed to the party whose instructions are complained of; and consequently can never give cause for a demand of explanation; otherwise, it is evident that no consideration of national injuries could ever take place. The message critically examined on this point, contains nothing more than such an enumeration of the causes of complaint. As to its terms, the most fastidious disposition cannot fasten on one that could be accepted to. The first refusal and subsequent delay are complained of, but no unworthy motives for either are charged or insinuated. On the whole, if I were commissioned to explain and defend this part of the message, I should say, with the conviction of truth, that it is impossible to urge a complaint in milder or more temperate terms; but I am not so commissioned. I am endeavoring to prove not only that every proper explanation is given in my letter to M. De Rigny, of the 29th of January last, but that in express terms it declares that the sincerity of his Majesty's government, in their desire to execute the treaty, was not doubted. Suffer me to draw your excellency's attention to the passages alluded to. In discussing the nature of M. Serurier's engagement, I say, "it is clear, therefore, that more was required than the expression of a desire on the part of his majesty's ministers, to execute the treaty; a desire, the sincerity of which was never doubted, but which might be unavailing, as its accomplishment depended on the vote of the Chambers." Again, in speaking of the delay which occurred in the month of December, I say, "it is referred to, I presume, in order to show that it was produced by a desire, on the part of his majesty's ministers, the better to assure the passage of the law: of this, sir, I never had a doubt, and immediately so advised my government, and informed it, as was the fact, I perfectly acquiesced in the delay." Thus it must be evident, not only that no offensive charge of ill faith is made in the message, but that, as is expressly stated in the first extract, full justice was done at Washington, to the intentions of the French government. While the delay is complained of as wrong, no improper motives are attributed to the government in causing it. Again, sir, the whole tenor of that part of my letter which relates to the execution of the promise made by M. Serurier, while it asserts the construction put upon it by the President to be a true one, and appears to facts and circumstances to support that construction; yet it avoids charging the French government with any intentional violation, attributing their delay to an erroneous construction only; for in the letter, (I again quote literally,) I say "I have entered into this detail with the object of showing that although the ministers of the king, under the interpretations which they seem to have given to M. Serurier's promise, may have considered themselves at liberty to defer the presentation of the law until the period which they thought would best secure its success, yet the President interpreting that promise differently, feeling that in consequence of it he had foreborne to do what might be strictly called a duty, and seeing that its performance had not taken place, could not avoid stating the whole case clearly and distinctly to Congress." Thus, sir, the President, in stating the acts of which he thought his country had a right to complain, does not make a single imputation of improper motive, and to avoid all misconstruction, he offers a voluntary declaration that none such were intended.

The part of the message which seems to have caused the greatest sensation in France is that in which, after the statement of the causes of complaint, it enters into a consideration of the measures to obtain redress, which in similar cases, are sanctioned by the laws of nations. The

complaint seems to be, that in a discussion of the efficacy and convenience of each, a preference was given to reprisals, considered as a remedial not as a hostile measure; and this has been construed into a menace. If any explanations were necessary on this head, they are given in the message itself. It is there expressly disavowed, and the power and high character of France are appealed to, to show that it never could be induced by threats to do what its sense of justice denied. If the measure to which I have more than once alluded should be resorted to, and the humiliation attending a compliance with it could be endured, to give an explanation, what more could be required than is contained in the message itself, that it was not intended as a menace? If the measure to which I allude should be adopted and submitted to, what would his Majesty's government require? The disavowal of any intent to influence the councils of France by threats? They have it already. It forms a part of the very instrument which caused the offence, and I will not do them the injustice to think that they could form the offensive idea of requiring more. The necessity of discussing the nature of the remedies for the non execution of the treaty, the character and spirit in which it was done, are explained in my letter so often referred to, and I pray your excellency to consider the concluding part of it, beginning with the quotation I have last made. But if I wanted any argument to show that no explanation of this part of the Message was necessary, or could be required, I should find it in the opinion, certainly a just one, expressed by his Majesty's ministers, that the recommendation of the President not having been adopted by the other branch of the Government, it was not a national act, and could not be complained of as such. Nay, in the note presented by M. Serrurier to the Government at Washington, and the measures which it announces (his recall and the offer of my passports) the government of his Majesty seems to have done all that they thought its dignity required: for they, at the same time, declare that the law providing for that payment will be presented, but give no intimation of any previous condition, and annex none to the bill which they present. The account of dignity being thus declared, by this demonstration, to be settled, it cannot be supposed that it will again be introduced as a set off against an acknowledged pecuniary balance.

Before I conclude my observations on this part of the subject, it will be well to inquire in what light exceptions are taken to this part of the message—whether as a menace generally or to the particular measure proposed. In the first view, every measure that a government having claims on another declares that it must pursue if those claims are not allowed (whatever may be the terms employed) as a menace. It is necessary, and not objectionable, unless couched in offensive language. It is a fair declaration of what course the party making it intends to pursue, and except in cases where pretexts are wanted for a rupture, have rarely been objected to, even when avowedly the act of the nation; not, as in this case a proposal made by one branch of its government to another. Instances of this are not wanting but need not be mentioned, because it is intimately connected with the subject now under discussion. While the commerce of the United States was suffering under the aggressions of the two most powerful nations of the world, the American government in this sense of the word menaced them both. It passed a law in express terms, declaring to them that unless they ceased their aggressions, America would hold no intercourse with them; that their ships should be seized if they ventured into American ports; that the productions of their soil or industry should be forfeited. Here was an undisguised measure, in clear unequivocal terms, and of course, according to the argument against which I contend neither France nor England could deliberate, under its pressure, without dishonor. Yet the Emperor of France, certainly an unexceptionable judge of what the dignity of his country required, did accept the condition, did repeal the Berlin and Milan decrees, did not make any complaints of the act as a threat, though it called it an injury. Great Britain too, although at that time on no friendly terms with the United States made no complaint that her pride was offended—her minister on the spot even made a declaration that the obnoxious orders were repealed. It is true it was a disavowal but the disavowal was accompanied by no objections to the nature of the remedy proposed, and that the recommendation of reprisals is the offensive part, it would be easy to show that it stands on the same ground with any other remedy; that it has been resorted to by France to procure redress from other powers, and by them against her without producing war; but such an argument is not necessary. This is not the case of a national measure, either of menace, or action—it is a recommendation only of one branch of the government to another, and France has itself shown that a proposal of this nature could not be noticed as an offence. In this year 1808 the Senate of the United States annexed to the bill of non-intercourse a section which not only advised but actually authorized the President to issue letters of marque and reprisals against both France and England, if the one

did not repeal the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the other did not revoke the Orders in Council. This clause was not acceded to by the Representatives, but it was complete as the act of the Senate: yet neither France nor England complained of it as an indignity—both powers had Ministers on the spot and the dignity of neither seems to have been offended.

If the view I have now taken of the subject be correct, I have succeeded in conveying to his Majesty's ministers the conviction I myself feel, that no right exists in any foreign nation to ask explanations of, or even to notice, any communications between the different branches of our Government; that to admit it even in a single instance, would be a dangerous precedent, and a derogation from national dignity; and that in the present instance an explanation that ought to be satisfactory has been voluntarily given: I have then demonstrated that any measure founded on such supposed right is not only inadmissible, but is totally unnecessary, and consequently, that his Majesty's Ministers may at once declare that previous explanations given by the Minister of the United States, and subsequently approved by the President, had satisfied them on the subject of the Message.

The motives of my Government during the whole course of this controversy, have been misunderstood or not properly appreciated and the question is daily changing its character. A negotiation, entered into for pecuniary compensation to their Government to prosecute it to extremities. A solemn treaty, ratified by the constitutional organs of the two powers, changed the private into a public right. The Government acquired by it a perfect right to insist on its stipulations. All doubts as to their justice seem now to have been removed; and every objection to the payment of a debt acknowledged to be just, will be severely scrutinized by the impartial world. What character will be given to a refusal to pay such a debt on the allegation, whether well or ill founded, of an offence to national honor, it does not become me to say. The French nation is the last that would ever appreciate national honor by any number of millions it could withhold as a compensation for an injury offered to it. The United States, commercial as they are, are the last that would settle such an account. The proposition I alluded to, would be unworthy of both, and is sincerely to be hoped that it will never be made.

To avoid the possibility of misapprehension, I repeat, that this communication is made with the single view of apprising his Majesty's Government of the consequences attending a measure, which, without such notice, they might be inclined to pursue; that, although I am not authorized to state what measures will be taken by the United States, yet I speak confidently of the principles they have adopted and have no doubt they will never be abandoned.

This is the last communication I shall have the honor to make. It is dictated by a sincere desire to restore a good intelligence, which seems to be endangered by the very means intended to consolidate it. Whatever be the result, the United States may appeal to the world to bear witness, that in the assertion of the rights of their citizens and the dignity of their Government, they have never swerved from the respect due to themselves, and from that which they owe to the government of France.

I pray your Excellency to receive the assurance of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

ETHELBOROUGH.

Friday, July 24.

We publish this week Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, which will be found to give an able exposition of the present position of our diplomatic relations with France. His letter to Mr. Forsyth, resigning his station, together with Mr. Forsyth's reply, will be given in our next, as the crowded state of our columns would not permit it this week.

Fourth of July.

Agreeable to previous notice a large number of citizens of the Hawfields assembled at Gravelly Hill on the 4th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence.

C. C. Smith was elected president, Sanders Riley, esq. vice president, Capt. James Mebane, marshal, and William F. Jones, secretary.

After partaking of a sumptuous barbecue, the company marched to the summit of the hill, where they formed a hollow square, and the Declaration of Independence was read by William F. C. Smith. The company then proceeded to the mansion of Samuel N. Tate, esq. where a volley of small arms were discharged in honor of the ladies present. They then returned to the grove and took their seats around the festive board, when the following toasts were drunk:

REGULAR TOASTS

1. The Fourth of July—the day we celebrate—may it be held sacred by the American people. Two guns and one cheer; music at every interval.
2. May the cannon of liberty, anima-

ted by the hands of freemen, belch forth its thunders and smoke as often as the 4th of July shall return. Two guns and two cheers.

3. Thomas Jefferson, the framer of the Declaration of Independence, in whose school we delight. Four guns and two cheers.

4. Martin Van Buren—may he not be entombed in a halo of glory until he is elected President of the United States, learns the French integrity, John Bull's little governors a little more politeness, catechizes the world, and concludes peace with all nations; may it then surround him and bear his immortal soul to glory. Four guns and four cheers.

5. Our next President—may his acts be equally satisfactory to those of Andrew Jackson's. Two guns and four cheers.

6. May our Senator Willie P. Mangum not be able to divide the republican party. Four guns and four cheers.

7. Senator Mangum—may he know that the spirit of instruction yet lives. Four guns and four cheers.

8. The congress of '76 is as sacred to us now as it was to those brave souls that signed the Declaration of Independence. Two guns and four cheers.

9. May the halo of president Jackson's glory hover around him in private life as it has done at Orleans and Washington city. Four guns and 2 cheers.

10. May the acts of our delegates in convention be useful and satisfactory. Two guns and two cheers.

11. The people—may they keep up with politics; and the only way is to turn out every man in office. Two guns and three cheers.

12. Our father Washington—as dutiful children we love to follow his examples and obey his precepts. Four guns and four cheers.

13. Dr. Joseph Caldwell—we continue to revere his memory and deplore his loss. Four guns.

VOLUNTEERS.

By W. F. C. Smith—Col. Hugh Mulholland, though dead is not forgotten by those who knew his patriotism. Four guns.

By Wm. Fowler—General Marion, the hero of the South—may Calhoun, McDuffie and Hamilton remember the proceedings in the swamp before they hang Jackson in effigy. Four guns and four cheers.

By Richard Tapp—May not our moneyed institutions buy our republican government? For guns and six cheers.

By the President—Our mothers that surround Gravelly Hill—may they continue to rear up such patriotic children as now celebra at this place. Four guns and many cheers.

By Wm. Chamber—Mr. James Nelson, our deceased friend and patriotic citizen. Four guns.

By John Hart—E. James S. Smith—at home now, in Raleigh next winter. Two guns and four cheers.

By the Secretary—May every man that uses the mallet and chisel polish themselves out a nice brick store. Two guns and four cheers.

By Paisley Nelson—Prosperity to the people and Marti Van Buren, myself and a pretty girl in union. Four guns and four cheers.

By Thos. Gill—Ma the next president act as much in favor of the U. States Independence as President Jackson has done. Four guns and four cheers.

By Thos. M'Cracker—The memory of Capt. David Nelson, one of the first that shewed his patriotism on the Gravelly Hill in celebrating the eighth of January in consequence of the glorious victory at New Orleans.

The company then dispersed in great harmony without the slightest accident.

Communion.

THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

MR. HEART:

Permit a subscriber who reads your paper always with pleasure, but who seldom troubles you with his own thoughts, to occupy a column in our forthcoming number.

Our State Convention is at an end.—Among the constitutional amendments which will be submitted to the people is one which substitutes the word 'Christian' for that of 'Protestant' in the 32nd Article, thereby removing the present disabilities of the members of the Roman Catholic Communion and admitting them to equal political privileges with those of other denominations. This I hesitate not to say, it should be. And I only regret that the amendment was not so extended as to embrace Jews also. The constitutionality or the unconstitutionality of removing any religious distinctions in the fundamental laws of our state is a question am not prepared to discuss. I am no politician. But as a Christian man and a Protestant I rejoice at every triumph of religious liberty, and therefore cannot feel gratified at the result of this question which has for some time vexed our community. And I doubt not but that the Christian public generally will soon set down into a like opinion.

If the object of those who proposed this amendment was to excite just abhorrence in the breasts of the people for the heresies and idolatry of the Romish Church, and thereby check its growth in this country, without sustaining the tendency of their design, to were defeat the very object which they had at heart. Let us suppose for moment that

the article had remained unaltered. Is it not easy to see the effect that would have been produced? Would not every means have been used to represent the members of the Romish Church as a denuded, oppressed and even persecuted people? And who does not know enough of human nature, (to say nothing of the peculiar character of our own countrymen) to be convinced that no surer method could be adopted of bringing any religious denomination into public favor, or of eliciting the strongest sympathies of the community in their behalf than to act towards them with even the semblance of proscription or oppression.

It is a saying almost as old as christianity itself that 'the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church.' And its truth has been verified not only in the history of the Inquisition and the stake, but also in every attempt to put down religious truth. All penal laws, all political disabilities, all intolerant denunciations serve only to increase the evil. Such, I fear, is the effect already produced throughout many portions of this state by the recent discussion on the 32nd article. While the ignorant and bigoted have been clamorous on a subject which they did not understand, and while the liberal and more enlightened among professing christians have looked with anxious concern to the result, the greater part of the community who are committed to no peculiar creed have felt powerfully drawn to take sides with our Romish brethren; Universal sympathy has been expressed, and a temporary interest (not to say approbation) created in the breasts of many who were before either indifferent on the subject, or averse, by birth and education, to every distinguishing feature of that Communion.

The writer of this is no Roman Catholic. He rejoices in the name of Protestant. He knows well the history of that church. And as a christian, he laments that so many of its pages are stained with blood, and that its creed is so overburthened with the 'inventions of men.' But at the same time that he rejoices in the liberty of Protestantism he would not lift a finger, nor move his tongue to impose the slightest disability upon any sect on account of its creed, or restrict any man in the liberty of worshiping God according to the dictates of his conscience.

The Romanist may justly ask 'Are we not brethren?' And how ought this question to be met? By denouncing them as a body? by branding them with opprobrious epithets? and by declaring that they constitute no part of the visible church of Christ? No: Though we firmly believe that the church has defiled her garments with idolatry, and that her spirit towards those who differ from her has not always been a spirit of love, yet still let it not be forgotten that she once gave birth and nurture to a Thomas a Kempis, a Bossuet, a Fenelon, a Xavier and a Paschal, and in our own times has raised up a Carroll, a Cheverus and a Gaston to adorn our western world.

To assert then that the Church of Rome is not a branch of the One, Holy and Universal Church of Christ is not only to assume a ground untenable in argument, but to adopt the surest means of multiplying the evil which it is desirable to suppress. The impolicy of so broad an assertion, as I have already attempted to show, would in all likelihood be followed by a reaction in public sentiment more fatal to the cause of Protestant truth than all the fulminations of the Papal throne, all the controversial tomes of a Bellarmine, and all the fires of Smithfield combined. Let us forbear then, from motives of policy as well as of justice, how we shut the door of Christ's visible church against our brethren of the Romish faith. That branch of his spiritual kingdom though bearing much 'fruit' that is 'corrupt' is still connected with him as its root. Although a multitude of corruptions both in faith and worship has greatly dimmed the light of her candle, still 'her candlestick' is not 'removed out of its place.' A long-suffering God bears with her as with the individual sinner, in the hope that she will repent, and cast aside her abominations. And until, by some signal visitation, He shall see fit to cast her out of his visible fold, let us not presume to step into his place, and pass her sentence of excommunication.

I am aware that such a sentence is thought by many to be duly merited on account of her alleged idolatry. But a sufficient answer to this is to be found in the fact that during the reign of Jeroboam, Israel no less than Judah was in covenant with God; and that afterwards in the days of Elijah God acknowledged the Israelites to be his covenant people, although there were but 'seven thousand left that did not bow the knee to Baal.' Many other passages in the Jewish history might be adduced equally applicable to the case before us. And an evidence of like kind may be drawn from the pages of the New Testament. In the commencement of the book of 'Revelation' St. John is directed by the spirit of God to address a separate epistle to the seven churches of Asia. In these epistles he accuses them severally of lukewarmness, false doctrine, and having forsaken their first love, but still he addresses them as churches of Christ. If further illustration of the position which I have assumed be needed, it may be found abundantly in the common occupations and relations of life. A garden may be

so over-run with weeds as to produce no fruit, but still it is a garden, and would always so continue, unless the owner should throw down its enclosure, and turn it out to waste. A wife though unfaithful to her husband is still a wife, until legally divorced. And a man is still a man though covered with disease from head to foot. By parity of reasoning therefore, the Church of Rome, though unscriptural in many respects, is still a branch of the one, Catholic (or universal) church of Christ. So thought Calvin, one of the ablest promoters and defenders of the Reformation. 'I suppose' says he 'that in the papacy some church remaineth, a church crazed, or, if you will, quite broken in pieces, forlorn, misshapen, yet some church.' Similar to this is the confession of the celebrated Zanchius, 'I acknowledge the church of Rome even at the present day for a church of Christ, such a church as Israel under Jeroboam, but still a church.' And the famous Philip de Mornay says in like manner 'I deny her not the name of a church no more than to a man the name of a man as long as he liveth, what sickness soever he hath.'

Other authorities of equal weight might be cited; but I have no desire to stir the embers of theological strife. My single design is to promote the cause of truth and charity by placing before the christian public that safe and peaceful middle-ground so much to be desired on all subjects in which the weaknesses and passions of men are permitted to mingle. But at the same time that I disclaim all design of doing injustice to the church of Rome, I hesitate not to say that I view with painful alarm the rapid growth of that communion in our land. I say this as a lover of my country and a lover of civil and religious liberty no less than as a lover of undefiled gospel truth. For there is in that church a secrecy of action, an ambition of power, a liability to foreign influence, and a servile submission to priestly rule diametrically opposed to the independent and liberal spirit of our republican institutions. The single fact of their discouraging (not to say prohibiting) the common people from reading the scriptures is sufficient of itself to show that under their sway the nation would soon cease to be what it now is a free, enlightened and happy people.

What then is the course which justice to them and ourselves requires us to pursue? The path is plain. Let us imitate their zeal; let us outstrip their activity. If they labour so assiduously to disseminate doctrines in our view unscriptural and false, let us use redoubled diligence in spreading the knowledge of those pure and undefiled truths of the cross which have ever distinguished the faith of the Protestant. Let us preach Christ and Christ only in simplicity and sincerity. Let us lift against them no weapons but those of affectionate remonstrance and dispassionate argument. Let us do more; let us love them, and do them good, and pray for them that they may be brought to see their errors, and forsake them. These should be our only weapons in such a warfare. Nor will they be used in vain. For in the humble opinion of him who writes these lines, the day is not very far distant when that now defiled church shall arise and shake herself from the dust of ages, and shall stand prepared with the other divisions of the christian world, to welcome the coming of that millennial day when the Church—the spouse of Christ, reclaimed from all her backslidings, and purified through the outpourings of the Holy Ghost shall be presented to her Lord and Bridegroom 'without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing.' A PROTESTANT.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday the 16th inst. by David Mebane, esq. Mr. ALEXANDER MEHANE, to Miss ELIZABETH PAUL daughter of Mr. John Paul.

In this county, on Tuesday the 21st inst. Mr. MEQUIRE BURT, of Caswell county, to Miss MARY ANN CAMPBELL, daughter of John Campbell, esq. of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on Saturday evening the 18th inst. Mrs. JANE WALKER, consort of Mr. James Walker, and daughter of Mr. William Rider, aged 30 years. Mrs. Walker had been a member of the Christian Church for upwards of twelve years—lead an exemplary and pious life, as a christian, and died in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Friday,	4 59/7	1 11	First, 3 39 22 morn
25 Saturday,	5 07	1 6	Full, 10 1 19 morn
26 Sunday,	5 16 58	1 0	Last, 17 10 26 aft n
27 Monday,	5 16 59	1 0	New, 25 10 50 morn
28 Tuesday,	5 20 58	1 0	
29 Wednesday,	5 36 57	1 0	
30 Thursday,	5 43 56	1 0	

NOTICE

To Brick Makers and Brick Layers!

I WISH to employ some person to superintend the making and burning of 150,000 BRICK; and I also wish to employ some person to build a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE. None need apply unless he can come well recommended for skill industry and sobriety.

C. F. FAUCETTE

Orange county July 22.

72-36



THE DREAM OF LIFE.

'Twas but a bubble—yet 'twas bright,
And gaily danced along the stream
Of life's wild torrent in the light
Of sunbeams sparkling—like a dream
Of heaven's own bliss, for loveliness—
For fleetness, like a passing thought;
And ever of such hopes as those
The tissue of my life is wrought;
For I have dreamed of pleasures which
The sun of young existence smiled
Upon my wayward path, and then
Her promised sweets my heart beguiled;
But when I came those sweets to sip
They turned to gall upon my lip.
And I have dreamed of Friendship too:
For friendship I had thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade,
And glad him in the light; and so
I madly thought to find a friend
Whose soul with mine would sweetly blend,
And as two placid streams unite,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirits be
Burned onward to eternity—
But he betrayed me; and with pain
I woke—to sleep and dream again.
And then I dreamed of Love; and all
The clustered visions of the past
Secured airy nothings to that last
Bright dream. It threw a magical
Enchantment on existence—cast
A glory on my path so bright
I seemed to breathe and feel its light;
But now that blissful dream is o'er,
And I have waked to dream no more.
Beyond each distant glimmering star,
That twinkles in the arch above,
There is a world of truth and love
Which earth's vile passions never mar;
Oh! could I snatch the eagle's plumes,
And soar to that bright world away,
Which God's own holy light illumines
With glories of eternal day,
How gladly every lingering tie
That binds me down to earth I'd sever;
And leave for that blest home on high,
This hollow hearted world forever.

From the New York Mirror.

OBADIAH.

"You are a good for nothing lazy rascal," said an exasperated farmer to his son Obadiah Davis. "You ain't worth the salt of your meat to me. You have neither watered the horses, nor fed the pigs. There's the scolding down stairs, because there's no wood, but for the oven; and you have left the bars of the lane down, and the cow has gone into neighbor Humphrey's field. Get out, you idle, lazy, good for nothing loon—out of my sight!" Mr. Davis was six feet high. Obadiah was not more than five feet three. The last adjectives with their terminating noun, were rendered much more emphatic by the hearty cuffs with which each one was accompanied, and the last explanatory push, which came from the palm of a hand, brawny with fifty years labor, formed a hint not to be mistaken, that the negligent youth's company was no longer wanted.

Obadiah was a lubberly looking fellow, about twenty. He bore the beating with good grace, the necessity of which frequent experience had inculcated; and without saying a word to his irritated parent, he went down the lane—a neglect of the bars of which had formed one of the counts in the declarations against him—and sat down on a stone, in a little grove of trees, and by the side of a brook, whose waters swept rapidly over their sandy bed, and filled the air with freshness and music. He ruminated awhile with his under lip out in a pouting way, which with him as well as others, was a sign of some internal agitation.

"Yes," he exclaimed—for why should not farmers' boys address the groves and invoke the rural spirits, as well as Tell or Brutus? "Yes," said Obadiah, drawing the sleeves of his coat across his mouth, with more of a view of comfort than grace; "yes,—I'll be darn'd if I stand that ere any more. I aint to be beat like a dog all my life, and I think I may as well give the old ship now as well as any other time. I'll tell him on't. If he's a mind to give me a trifle, so much the better—if he han't, why he may let it alone."

It was about two days after the preceding events, that Mr. Davis was surprised by the appearance of his son, apparently equipped for a journey. He stared at him for a moment, partly silent from displeasure, and partly from surprise.

"Well, father," said Obadiah, with some hesitation, "I'm come to bid you good bye."

"To bid me good bye, you fool! Why, where are you going?"

"I am going to seek my fortune in the world, father. I know I am no use to you. I think I can do almost as well any where else. I can't do much worse, at all events. So I am going down to York, or somewhere thereabouts, to get along by myself."

Warm and deep feelings, thank heaven, are not confined to the wealthy nor the wise; and nature fashioned her humblest hearts as rich as strong delicious affec-

tions, as those which beat beneath flashing stars. Mr. Davis loved his son, for many reasons. He was the only pledge of one who had stirred up the romance of earlier feelings; and whom now the green sod covered; and Obadiah, ordinarily as was his general appearance, sometimes turned upon him with an expression of eye, or replied in mirth with a smile, which recalled her to his memory, and found no where else in the wide world. Besides, he was always honest and affectionate; and though he never discovered that kind of activity which might have rendered him useful in the station which he had occupied; yet he was his son, and as such, he felt more than he was in the habit of putting in words.

His eyes appeared moist, therefore, as he remonstrated with the young adventurer, and found him firm in the purpose which he had, it seemed, been a considerable time in adopting; and after much useless persuasion, with a voice softened by the thought of approaching separation, he asked him what course he intended to pursue.

"I am going to study law."

"And how are you to be supported while you are following your studies?"

"I guess I'll teach school," answered Obadiah, with the gravity of a saint.

The old man, in spite of his sorrow, could not refrain from laughing at the thought of his young unsuccessful agriculturist, retailing his wisdom and knowledge to the rising generation, or pursuing the subtle shadows of justice through the mazy labyrinths of law. He looked at him with increasing wonder. There he was, with his brown coat, and linsey-wolsey trousers, his hair combed straight over his forehead, and his bashfulness flinging him into the most awkward attitudes, even in this attempt to explain his new prospects. But Obadiah, it appears, had made up his mind and was not inclined to return to his old employment on any terms. He therefore bade his father good bye, and shook hands with his sister Sally and the cook. A short walk over the farm afforded him an opportunity of performing the same tender duty towards the horses, the pigs, and the old cow. All things being at length settled to his satisfaction, he started on his way. The poultry were gathering upon the roost, and the old dog Caesar came after him, wagging his tail affectionately, and entreating eloquently, but in vain, to accompany him on his novel expedition. Many sensitive folks would have yielded a few soft regrets to the quiet and really beautiful spot he was leaving perhaps forever. But Obadiah never dreamed of regretting what he was doing of his own accord. He cast therefore only a slight retrospective glance upon the scene of his boyish pains and pleasures; and, having surveyed in a moment, with one eye shut commenced his journey, whistling Yankee Doodle.

The disadvantages under which he labored were immense. Without education, and totally destitute of experience of the fashionable or literary world; friendless, and almost penniless, he was to make his own way among those who had enjoyed proper instruction, and high friends from their birth—who had been ushered into public life, with the honors of college, and who would scarcely regard the quiet, plain, and retiring country boy, except with smiles and derision. His advantages, however, were not by himself disregarded. He knew the strength of a mind which had grown up in the solitude and quiet of nature's abodes, unweakened by the dissipations of fashion, and untrammelled by the fetters of a bad system of education. He knew that he had great difficulties to struggle against, and that he must depend upon himself, duly to supply all deficiencies of nature or art, by his own unwearied application.

In a splendid drawing room of a well known city, a young gentleman was entertaining some young ladies. They were all in rich and highly fashionable apparel. The girls were lovely; and they, as well as the graceful youth, whose handsomely turned periods excited so much pleasure, and whose attic wit produced such frequent bursts of merriment, seemed whiling away the hours delightfully, in all the charming, and elegant familiarity of high life. A ringing was heard at the door, and the servant announced Mr. Obadiah Davis, who accordingly walked in with his hat on, and without the slightest embarrassment proceeded to business. The politeness ever attendant upon real gentility, prompted all the company to restrain their disposition towards mirth, while Mr. Davis presented his letter of introduction, and the gentleman was perusing the same. But when, after having finished and folded up the letter, Mr. Chatterton introduced Mr. Davis to the ladies, as a gentleman from the country, whose intention was to pursue the profession of the law, the lurking smiles curled their rosy lips in spite of themselves; and Mr. Chatterton himself while he performed all the necessary duties which the etiquette of the day required, added to the good humor of his fair and merry companions, by a wink which did not pass altogether unobserved.

Mr. Chatterton complied with his request, which, upon the recommendation of a friend, he had made, to be allowed to file his certificate in the office where the young gentleman, under the instructions of his father, was also studying law. Time passed on. Charles Chatterton,

in the possession of an ample fortune, and surrounded by all the blandishments of life, found a thousand things to charm him from his office. He was young, gay, and witty. His society was courted by all his acquaintances of his own sex, and among the fair and fascinating of the other, a heart like his was sure to find joys too delicious to be yielded for the drudgery of a lawyer's office, or the remote hopes of future fame. He loved music, and its notes welcomed and detained him wherever he went. Dancing was his delight; and there were snowy hands which he knew he might have for the asking, and bright eyes to flash upon him when he did ask; and how could he turn from witcheries like these, for the dusty volumes of antiquated law? He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature, and she wooed him in a thousand ways from his tedious task. Her breath was fragrant upon the air, and her voice came to him in winning tones upon every breeze. It was impossible for him to turn a deaf ear to her enchantments; therefore he walked, sailed, rode—sometimes he wandered forth in the morning, to witness the rising of the sun; and again, in the summer night, the moon would lure him out from the unhealthy lamp, to roam with loved ones beneath her rays.

Now, during all this time little Obadiah was busy as a bee. He had taken a school, which occupied part of his time, and the income enabled him to defray all his expenses. Nothing called him from his duty. The moon shed her silvery radiance in vain; and he had seen the sun rise so often, that he had lost all its novelty. His feelings were not awakened by wandering affections, nor was his clear and calculating brain disturbed by the intrusive visions of fancy. Nature, art, beauty, and fashion, all went with their various revolutions and adventures without affecting him—his time was devoted to his duty, and he knew no other pleasure.

Ten years passed away, and brought with it, as usual, many unexperienced changes. Charles Chatterton, the lovely, the elegant, the mold of fashion, and the glass of form, had been left in poverty by the failure of his father. Bred up in all the luxuries of life, and unprepared to meet its ruder scene, he was inadequate to support himself. His fine but effeminate spirit broke down, and he lives in poverty, neglected by his former friends, and awaiting a miserable death.

Obadiah, on the contrary, has succeeded beyond all expectation. His skill and knowledge have acquired for him a high reputation; and he is rapidly amassing a fortune which he all doubtless knows how to keep, as well as to obtain. His manners, too, have become polished during his commerce with the world; and the rough and awkward country lad, is now one of the richest and most celebrated lawyers of one of the first states of the Union. His influence is visible upon a large portion of society, and there are rumors of an intention to send him to Congress. What pity it is that the fine and delicate enjoyments of our nature are so often inconsistent with worldly success, and that wealth and fame must be sought by so many sacrifices of feeling and affection!

LIFE OF NEWSPAPER.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was a sensation of a tremendous squeeze which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was now spread out to the light, and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarious and confused. Nation, politics, courts, wars, speeches, fights, tales, merchandise, marriages, debt, duties, &c. &c. made up my thoughts which were various and mixed, and I lay in a silent state of wonder and amazement. I soon found that I was but one of a large family, that was ushered into the world at the same time from the same prolific mother. Our whole lot was laid in regular order in a row—my situation, being one of the firstborn, was particularly oppressed, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive, longing wish to get into the world, which was at length gratified. Morning and night came and I was carefully folded, and laid, Moses like, in a basket, by an urchin who was called the carrier, and born into the street. The said carrier I soon found was an object of interest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man, with a shaggy beard and breeches:—"Have you a spare pair this morning, my boy?" said the latter. "No sir," was the short reply, and I trudged on with us, muttering "not you knows on, Old Gripe; you are the chap that promised me some copper for a paper the other morning and has paid me yet; you are too stingy to let the paper, but won't get another from me, I guess." My brethren were now leaving me, being deposited at their proper destinations; at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the world was not at all prepossessing. I had been long in my new situation, when a reluctantly early apprentice, swung a key on his hand, wistfully eyed me, and casting a look about him feloniously seized and thrust me into his pocket. My rightful owner by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his shop, and I soon found

that I was the first object of interest. After hastily drying me by the fire, in which progress I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon sales at auction, advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly examined and dismissed with condemnation. "Nothing but foreign news, Congress and cabinet—love stories and accidents by flood and field; a newspaper should be a commercial report—one side at least should be devoted to prices current." I was then pettishly thrown upon the counter but was soon in requisition. A bare headed boy made his appearance, with a "please to lend Ma your paper a few minutes, just to look at the ship news!" The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman, whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search. "How negligent and careless these printers are, said she, 'not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird; they print of Poland, and poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that is all they care about.' Miss now took her turn. She sought the stories, the poetry, and marriages, which in half an hour were all devoured, with the wonder that they put any thing else in the paper." An elderly lady now took me, who, adjusting her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a terribly uninteresting paper; hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents." In this way I passed through all hands of the family, and after being well soiled and somewhat torn, by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I had no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period, I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants, when they have become useless. I was however, again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandise, and sent into the country. There, again I became an object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood, and was a "nice days wonder." I am now quietly hanging up in a shattered condition in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and have learned that mankind are unreasonable and ungrateful, and that in a world of great variety of taste and wishes it is impossible to please all. Salem Obs.

Dreadful Effects of Intemperance.—No one can peruse the following affecting article, copied from the Dover, (N. H.) Morning Star, without lamenting the baneful consequences which frequently arise from intemperance. Disease, insanity, suicide, and murder follow in its train:—

Departed this life in Hamburg, N. Y., on the 1st day of April last, John O., aged thirteen years. The circumstances of his death were as follows:—A little past mid-day the unfortunate boy obtained a rope, on one end of which was a ring, which he endeavored to conceal, and immediately hastened to a wood, a short distance from his father's house. But in spite of all his efforts, he was observed by some of his unsuspecting little brothers and sisters, who followed him to the fatal spot. He then climbed a small tree, and after waiting some time, made a noise by passing the end of the rope through the ring, which he put on his neck. He then fastened the rope to the tree and jumped off, and in a moment was in eternity! His little sister being under the tree, shrieked aloud, saying, her brother John had fallen. This brought to the spot her mother and some of the other children, when a scene of sorrow and lamentation took place which can be better imagined than described.

This child was led to the perpetration of the rash and wicked deed by the cruel treatment which he received from a drunken father, who was at that time almost dead drunk at a neighbouring grog-shop. Some hours afterwards, with much urging and assistance, he was got home; but being in liquor his presence only augmented the grief of his afflicted family. When under the influence of ardent spirits, he was often known to vent his madness on poor John; and on the morning of that day before leaving home for the grogshop, without any provocation, he threatened him with a severe whipping. John was a bright and active lad, had the name of being virtuous, and was the main support of the family. Frequently after having labored hard to obtain the means of support for his poor mother and her children, his drunken father would expend his earnings for rum. The deceased was often heard to say it would be better for him to die than to live—that he had rather die than to stay here, &c.—always assigning at the reason, the cruel treatment of his father."

A Fair Hit!—The Siamese Twins, whose levities, like the Presidents, attract all sorts of visitors, are not unfrequently the scene of much amusement. Among a thousand questions asked, many, of course, are very simple ones, and as the Twins like a joke, they sometimes venture a sly hit like the following, which occurred one day last week:—

Visitor—Are you endowed with separate, or influenced by the same mind?

Twins—Our habits of thinking are

very similar, but we undoubtedly possess distinct minds.

Visitor—I was led to suppose, from your striking similarity of thought, taste and inclination, that your minds were identical.

Second Visitor, (who had been somewhat rude before.)—"That's likely! They have got two bodies, and if there is but one mind, one of the bodies must be without a mind."

Twins—(bowing to the last Visitor) Such a thing is not impossible, Sir. In our travels we have occasionally seen bodies without minds!

Albany Jour.

NOTICE—TAXES.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at Judge Ruffin's Mills on Wednesday the 8th; at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at John S. Turrentine's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th; at George Fawcett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F. Fawcett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James McCauley's on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 17th; at George McCauley's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th; at Richardson Nichol's on Tuesday the 21st; at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 22nd; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23rd; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 25th; at James Trice's on Monday the 27th; at H. Turrentine's store on Tuesday the 28th; at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows Creek on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, Sheriff.

June 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of the deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her, on application, or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest.

LUKE TEER.

May 25.

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